

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 12th March 1910.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendro Lall Mukerjee, age 27, Hindu	500
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, age 25, Karmokar	100
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behari Lal Sarkar, age 52, Kayastha; Hari Mohan Mukerji, age 41, Brahmin; and Durga Das Lahiri.	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Biswanath Mukerji, B.L.	713
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.		13,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Radhika Prosad Ghose, age 37, Hindu	300
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Rajranjan Sen, age 34, Baidya	800
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti age 36, Brahmin.	950
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar	650
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dinanath Mukerji, age 43, Brahmin	200
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	1,500
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Aravinda Ghosh	1,000
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly		30,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly		1,000
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnath Bannerji, M.A., B.L.	600
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Dhan Kundu (Principal contributor), caste Teli, age 34 years, Fashitola, Howrah.	500
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panch Kowri Banerji, Jaladhar Sen, age 46, Hindu; and Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee of Chandernagore, and Manindranath Bose of Chitta.	1,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, age 37, Kayastha	600
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behari Lal Roy, age 45, Kayastha; Beni Madhab Ganguly, age 35, Brahmin; and Monmotha Nath Roy, age 32, Brahmin.	500
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhury, age 34, Kayastha.	1,200
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayasta,	300
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghosh, age 36, Kayastha.	500
23	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	4,000
24	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Sayyid Osman of Basirhat, age 35; and Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad of Kareya.	100
25	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, age 44, Brahmin.	300
26	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. Lall Behari Shah, age 50, Native Christian.	500
27	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.		200
28	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly		400
29	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily and weekly.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, age 42, Brahmin	600
30	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly		500
31	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, age 43; and Banku Behari Ghose, age 38; Goala.	100
32	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, age 90, Brahmin.	300
33	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, age 37, Brahmin.	500
34	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Bakhal Chandra Chakravarti, age 26, Brahmin; and Gopal Chandra Mittra, age 26, Kayastha.	1,300
35	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Satya Charan Banerjee, age 28, Brahmin.	800
36	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, age 54, Kayastha	50
37	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Purna Chandra Ghattak, age 45, Brahmin.	7,000
38	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri and Ramananda Chatterjee.	1,500
39	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.		
40	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily		
41	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly		
42	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly		
43	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam of Chittagong.	

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—conold.					
44	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Ditto ...	Weekly	Basik Mohan Chakravarti, age 37, Brahmin.	2,600
45	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, age 26, Kayastha	500
HINDI.					
46	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	.....	.....
47	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Mahabir Prasad, age 35, Vaisya; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, age 48, Brahmin.	3,200
49	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Nanda Kumar Sharma, age 35, Kayastha.	500
50	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, age 35, Kayastha	500
51	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. E. Muller, Superintendent, G. E. L. Mission, Ranchi.	1,000
52	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
53	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joshar, age 30, Khetttri	4,000
54	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, age 29, Mahratta Brahmin.	3,000
55	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	.....	.....
56	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	B. K. Tebrevala, age 34, Hindu Agarwala.	500
57	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
58	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	.....	.....
59	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah	Do.	Gohkaran Singh, age 38, Babhan	255
60	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Jaganand Kumar	.....
61	"Bars Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
62	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
PERSIAN.					
63	"Nama-i-Muqaddas-Hablul Matin"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Syed Jalaluddin al-Husaini, Muhammadan.	.....
URDU.					
64	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	.....	.....
65	"Dar-us Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quszi Abdul Latif, age 35, Muhammadan.	200
66	"Star of India" ...	Arrah	Do.	Zaur-ul-Haque...	.....
URIYA.					
67	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagi Ruth Misra, age 40, Brahmin	.....
68	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
69	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, age 31, Punjabi	600
70	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra	Do.	Dinabandhu Padhan.	.....
71	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, age 52, Sadgop.	500
72	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, age 47, Tamuli	700
73	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.	.....	.....
74	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 75	800
75	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
76	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, age 45, Hindu Karmokar.	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
27A	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	...	.....
28	"Khulnavasi" ..	Khulna ...	Do.	... Ceased to exist ..... ..	.....

Admission to, and alterations in, the list of persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Admiralty

No.	Name of the person	When admitted	Remarks
1	John Smith	1812	Admitted as Secretary
2	James Brown	1815	Admitted as Secretary
3	William Jones	1818	Admitted as Secretary

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

To save the Persians and Persia from the oppressive hands of the foreigners, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th February says that after carefully noticing the Russian attitude in respect of Bahim Khan, every Persian should wake up and protect his country, following the example of Sattar Khan, Baqar Khan and other warriors of Tabrez, Gilan and Ispahan.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Feb. 28th, 1910.

2. The *Namu-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th February appeals to the patriotism of the Persians and exhorts them to raise a loan among themselves to meet their immediate wants instead of doing the same from foreigners, following in this the example of the Russians in 1864. The paper elaborates the scheme of the loan in a separate article noticed elsewhere and points out the mode of paying it off from incomes derived from various sources such as Customs, Post Office, Telegraphs, etc.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Feb. 28th, 1910.

3. Referring to the *Pioneer's* article on the raising of a loan by Persia from Russia and England, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th February observes that every Persian down to the man in the street (lit. bazar) knows that accepting loan from Russia and England is fatal to the Persian independence and whoever insists on its acceptance must be a spy and one fostered by the neighbours. The Persians should know that any foreign control over the finances of the country is likely to nullify the authority of the national Parliament and that it should never be believed that such control would be confined to the supervision of the expenditure of the loan but will extend in the name of control to bringing the whole of the Persian finances under their thumb by the two powers and then, as has been the case with Egypt, it will be difficult for Persia to extricate herself from their grasp but with the help of 500,000 spears, who too would not be a match to the forces of the two powers, being watched by these powers in the north and the south. By abolishing the Parliament the neighbours could not deprive the Persians of their parliamentary rights and so they are now trying to nullify those rights obtained by the Persians at the sacrifice of 100,000 souls and a loss of hundreds of millions of money. Moreover the neighbours do not like to deprive Persia of its liberty only but to purchase everything the Persians have for a sum of 400,000 Lira (acoin) and to partition the country between them. They consider the Persians very foolish as they push their political objects so freely and fearlessly though under the pretence of friendship and sympathy.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Feb. 28th, 1910.

4. Referring to the *Times* article on the Persian loan, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 28th February has received information from reliable papers that loan will never be raised from Russia and England or other foreign countries. The present Government has spared Russia and England the trouble of removing her own want and has taken steps to strengthen her own position. As the well-wishers of the country are trying to raise an internal loan, all the foreign loans are likely to be paid off, thereby strengthening the authority made so weak by their unworthy ancestors. When the several small foreign loans have been paid off the Government may honourably raise a loan of 100 millions of Lira (acoin) from foreign countries at a very small interest. The Persian should know that no power has such a small national debt as Persia.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Feb. 28th, 1910.

5. Referring to the present condition of Turkey, the *Star of India* [Arrah] of the 4th March observes that the dethronement of Sultan Abdul Hameed Khan has not been unreasonable. The improvements made in Turkey during a year and a half cannot be found in the 30 years' reign of Abdul Hameed Khan. The present reforms in Turkey are the same as found in other European and civilized countries. In a short time Turkey will also be reckoned as a vast empire among European powers. It is only to be regretted that the present financial condition of Turkey is not satisfactory and that she has to take loans from other

STAR OF INDIA,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Feb. 23rd, 1910.

powers although it is evident that it will take no time to clear off the debt after the reformation of the Government is complete.

6. The telegrams of this week tell us, says the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th February, about the unexpected movements of China towards Tibet—

Affairs in Tibet.

the frontier of China bordering upon the large continent of India. This frontier too, like all other distant frontiers asserted its independence. China, as opportunity and political situation demanded, did not lag behind the other neighbours in taking a forward step for the sake of pre-eminence and pecuniary advantages. Russia, dreaming of India for the last one hundred years, did also advance in this direction following the footsteps of China and evidently the English too under the pretext of following Russia have not refrained, as a great political precaution, from proceeding towards this frontier to gain some object. The Chinese consider Sikkim, etc., to be a principality of Tibet and partly under their own influence, and Darjeeling, which is under the Bengal Government and connected with Calcutta by rail, to be under their own sphere of influence.

At the instigation of the neighbours many Amirs and Rajahs of Tibet asserted their independence one after the other and gradually made the Government of Tibet independent of China. The Russians exercising in many ways their influence over the spiritual head of Buddhism and Governor of the whole Tibet for some long years, increased their political influence for their own subjects in Tibet inasmuch as the people of Russian Siberia also professing Buddhism used to come down in large numbers to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, to pay their respects to their religious head, and this made the English very anxious about the future of India.

Seeing the discomfiture of Russia in war in the Far East, Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, sent a commission of peace under Colonel Young-husband with about 8,000 troops to Tibet. The Governor of Lhasa who was also the religious head of Buddhism fled to Russia, where he was honourably received. The English placed another pious man of that religion on the throne of Lhasa and thus crushed the Russian influence which was established there for years.

In the treaty between Russia and England three disputed points were decided—one, related to Persia, the other to Afghanistan, and the third to Tibet which is to-day the subject of consideration in the papers.

All of a sudden, China sent a troop of 25,000 brave soldiers trained under the Japanese and Muhammadan officers to Tibet with artillery, after the German fashion, and after a short time took possession of Tibet. The Dalai Lama has escaped to India, where he is the guest of the Indian Government. It appears that in the armoury of China, 8,000 men are working day and night under the supervision of German experts. This has alarmed the neighbours and confederates of Tibet in two ways. In the first place, Germany is, indirectly, at work and in the political world Russia and England fear Germany very much in these days, for she alone can be said to be their proper rival, and in the second place, the powers who had hitherto their eyes closed to the political advantages of Tibet saw that China was ready to fight them should a quarrel arise; otherwise the 8,000 men working day and night in the armoury of China could not be for the purpose of standing against the Dalai Lama, whose resources were limited and unable to stand resistance.

The silence of Russia and England on this movement of China has created an universal wonder. It appears that Germany has increased her authority so far that her rivals are unusually frightened. Germany did in Tibet what she had done in the Balkans and Morocco. Let us see what she does in Persia. The German papers say that one frown from Germany would be sufficient to cause the expulsion of the Russian troops from Persia.

The Russian troops are, this day, in the field of politics found in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Kafkaz, Constantinople, Paris and London and any movement of these troops may be effected from these very centres. Alas! The Persians have got no importance except in Paris. The representatives are not going to try hard in this respect and the matter is likely to become serious ere long.

Moreover, China is in complete possession of Tibet while the Russian and the English, being neutral in the matter, have acknowledged the

supremacy of China over Tibet. Before this unforeseen upheaval of Tibet there was an agitation in Hongkong on the borders of China, now under the British possession. It appears that the agitation was intentional and meant to disturb the minds of the English in Tibet. England has to face a very hard time. Internal disputes are impending and are likely to become uncontrollable. Some people are of opinion that Russia had her hand in the doings of China but England had not.

7. Referring to the recent affairs in Tibet the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March writes:—

The Tibetan situation.

We hope that this attempt of China to establish herself in Tibet will not cause any unnecessary panic among the European powers. There is no mistaking the fact that the growing population of China cannot find sufficient room in their own country, and that the Chinese authorities are, therefore, trying to extend their influence into the neighbouring countries. We would, therefore, ask the Government of India to be on its guard. We may also say that if the Government places more faith in the people, it will see that lakhs and lakhs of loyal Indians will come forward to drive away the armies of Russia, China or Japan, if any of them happen to invade India.

8. Referring to the news that is being published in newspapers about the state of affairs in Tibet, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March attributes much of these reports to the

The affairs in Tibet.

imagination of sensation-mongers and hesitates to believe that within these few years since the Boxer troubles, China has developed into a skilful military power or that the Tibetans, amongst whom a merciless havoc was the other day committed by a handful of British soldiers sent by Lord Curzon, have waged a continuous war with China for the last four years. The writer also mocks at such men as are making use of this opportunity to declare their extreme loyalty to the British *Raj* and readiness to help the latter in case China should give it any trouble. The relations of Tibet with China are similar to those of a Native State in India with England. If the British Government happens to punish the ruler of such a state for any offence on his part, would it be considered a fit subject for making a great uproar in the whole world similar to what is being made on the banishment of the Dalai Lama from Tibet? The Indians have so long known Russophobia and ruthlessly squandered their country's money in consequence. Now is the country going to be attacked with Chinophobia?

9. Reviewing the political situation in Asia and the parts played by the European powers in bringing about the same, the

Political situation in Asia.

Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 3rd March concludes its article on the subject with the following remarks:—

So consciousness and activity are manifest everywhere in Asia. Who can say that this consciousness of the awakened nations may not one day assume the form of a universal passion for war. The union of China and Japan is sure to bear its fruit; the awakening of Turkey and Persia must bring a new life to all the Muhammadan races; Amir Habibullah Khan, the far-sighted ruler of Kabul will not be content to look at this grand play quite unconcerned; Russia, Germany, England, France and America will not remain inactive. We say, therefore, that a tremendous revolution is awaiting the continent of Asia in the near future. The battle field will tremble under the heavy footsteps of the warriors and the air will resound with their warcries. The strength of the Powers will be tested which will determine their life or death, and the closing of one act of the world's drama will commence the other. China's expedition to Tibet ignoring England and Russia is only the prologue.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

10. Referring to the release on bail of three accused persons in the railway dacoity case of Rajendrapur, the *Bharat Mitra*

Arrest on suspicion.

[Calcutta] of the 5th March asks—"Why the Police have delayed their report?"

BANGABANDHU.
Mar. 2nd, 1910.

NAYAK,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

BHARAT MITRA.
Mar. 5th, 1910.

Many people think, says the paper, that the reason of delay on the part of the Police in such cases is that first they arrest respectable persons on the merest suspicion and then begin to collect evidence to obtain their conviction. This behaviour of the Police can never be justified. It is a serious matter and demands the attention of the authorities. The equitable order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces does not allow the Police to adopt the unjust course referred to above. The example set by His Honour deserves to be followed everywhere.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

11. Quoting the instances of the Bombay journal "*Akhbar-e-Islam Muhammad*" and the Standard Press, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th March observes that only those presses and newspapers can now hope to exist, which are ready to deposit a security in cash, for owing to death or resignation of its old printer or to some other cause, it is unavoidable for every newspaper to appoint a new printer and under the new Press Act security is demanded for registration on account of even this unimportant change.

(d)—Education.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

12. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th March says—
Higher education in Bihar. The amount expended by the Government on higher education in Bihar is only Rs. 57,484 while in Bengal it is Rs. 2,28,405. The Government can well realise how the Biharees must be feeling this difference of treatment.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

13. Considering that the Budget of the Calcutta Corporation is expected to show a large surplus during the next official year, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th March suggests that the present rate of taxes should be reduced by one per cent, so that the surplus may be of some real benefit to the rate-payers, instead of being spent on so-called improvements which are absolutely unnecessary.

(h)—General.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 2nd, 1910.

14. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March says:—

The new taxation. We heartily support Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's proposal to levy additional taxes on tobacco, wine, etc., with the single exception of that on petroleum. Petroleum is a commodity in daily use among the masses in this poor country, and an additional tax on it is sure to be hard on the poor Indians. The tax proposed to be imposed on petroleum is very small and can well be replaced by a tax on foreign sugar to the same extent. Such a tax will also help to resuscitate the moribund sugar industry in this country. As regards the prospective loss due to a reduction of the sale of Indian opium in China, a part of it ought, in justice, to be borne by the British Exchequer.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

15. Anent the new taxation, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March is very much pleased at the addition to the duties on spirits, but hopes that the duty on spirit used in the manufacture of medicines in India should, for the sake of indigenous industries, not to be raised. The paper also thanks Government for adding to the customs on tobacco. At the same time the enhanced duty on kerosine is to be deprecated as adding to the miseries of the poor and a tax on sugar had probably better be substituted for it. The addition to the stamp duties cannot be objected to, as it does not affect the poor. The English merchants who supported the

Partition will have their folly in having done so brought home to them now. We call down God's blessings on the head of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson for his expression of opinion that he would not be sorry if the new taxes promoted indigenous industries. May *swadeshi* flourish! Knowing what Sir Guy's views about taxing foreign imports are, we wish him a long tenure of office in India.

16. Referring to the deficit in the Budget for the coming year, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March writes:—

Partition as the cause of the Budget deficit.

HITVARTA.
Mar. 3rd, 1916.

The main cause of the deficit is said to be the fall in the income from opium. The liberality of the Government in stopping the export of opium to China at the request of the Government of that country is highly praise-worthy; and the Indians are gladly ready to bear the loss. But the opium is not the only cause of the imposition of the proposed taxes. The partition of Bengal is also one of the most important causes. Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson has frankly admitted that the Indian Government will allot 3.25 lacs of rupees to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. We regret to have to say that the whole of India is being taxed to keep up the change brought about by Lord Curzon in opposition to the public opinion and one which has been condemned by Lord Morley himself. This is the most important fact in support of the demand for withdrawal of the partition. Will Lord Morley consider this even now?

On the new taxes to be imposed, the same paper says:—

Instead of Rs. 2 even if Rs. 4 were imposed on a pound of cigarette, no Indian would have protested against it. A tax on silver has become necessary for several reasons and we think it would produce good result. The value of the rupee will increase and corn will sell cheaper to some extent. The increased taxation on petroleum is somewhat objectionable but the increment is moderate.

We draw the attention of the Government to the import of Java sugar in this country increasing daily. The manufacturers there are helped by the state and therefore are able to sell their sugar cheaper. Is it not possible to impose a tax on Java sugar? We think by doing so the Government can make a considerable addition to its income, can help the promising sugar industry of India and at the same time obviate the necessity of taxing petroleum.

17. *Anent* the new taxation, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March writes:—

The new taxation.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 4th, 1916.

Probably during the last 20 years no important official measure received the full support from the Bengali public that the new taxes are receiving. The people being poor, are grateful to Government that their burdens have not been added to. And taxation of foreign spirits, tobacco, petroleum, etc., will undoubtedly mean good to the community, for the less of these things come into the country, the better for the people. So also, the duty on silver in so far as it will tend to equalise the value of gold and silver to each other, will do good to both the rulers and the ruled. And the free import of silver meant ruin to the land as encouraging a free export of raw produce. An enhancement of the price of petroleum will not do much harm to the people. So we accord a hearty support to the new taxes. And it is but just that the main burden of the new taxes will fall on the Europeans here, who supported the Partition, for it is that measure which has largely necessitated this new taxation. And but for their support, the Partition could never have been effected.

Objection has been taken to levying duties on goods already in the bonded warehouses or on the high seas. But who will re-imburse Government for loss incurred by any concession made in this connection to the traders? And loss to Government financially in this case means loss to the people and proportionate gain to European merchants. It will not be just to injure the poorer party for the sake of benefiting the richer one.

A tax on imported sugar we strongly support as productive of revenue and as conducive to the encouragement of the use of the indigenous article. But if it is to be substituted for the duty on silver Government will suffer serious loss, for it will have to return the amount of that duty already collected. We propose a sugar tax and the simultaneous abolition *in toto* of the salt tax.

The whole-hearted support accorded to Government in connexion with the new taxes by the present paper is emphatically an expression of the views of the public at large.

SAMAY,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

18. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 4th March supports the new taxes—
all except that on kerosine oil, which it thinks,

The new taxes.

will press upon the poorer classes. The paper

also remarks that the fact, that the Finance Member himself admits that the taxes have been found necessary for meeting the expenses of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, proves that the Partition of Bengal has placed an additional burden of taxation on the people of India.

NAYAK,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

19. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th March says:—

We heartily support the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's proposal to levy additional taxes on tobacco, wine, etc. No one can object to the imposition of a charge on the vices of drunkenness and cigarette-smoking. An additional tax on petroleum may increase the use of castor-oil in this country and is consequently welcome. Financiers hold that an additional tax on silver may injure international trade; but as we do not come under the category of a nation, it is perfectly useless on our part to consider international relations. On the whole, in proposing the new taxes Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has given evidence of singular generosity and good sense. It is such generosity and good sense alone which whether evinced by Indians or foreigners, can lead to a unity of races and interests in India. It is needless to enquire whether Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's proposal is only a diplomatic move or really an outcome of the trend of the times.

The Indian Budget: "our thanks."

HITAVADI,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

20. In referring to the new Financial Statement, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta]

The Financial Statement.

of the 4th March writes that as the new taxation is necessary largely because of the Partition, the

unofficial Anglo-Indians who supported that measure ought in fairness to be saddled with it. The Partition has brought the two Bengals to the verge of bankruptcy and we do not object to the new taxation. We moreover suggest a substantial reduction of the Railway expenditure in order to restore equilibrium to the finances and we should also like to see a substantial part of the Railway expenditure diverted to irrigation purposes. Since the days of Lord Curzon there has been a tendency to increased expenditure in all directions, so much so that Provincial Governments are very often short of funds. If such are the conditions now, how will Government meet its expenses if a great war breaks out?

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

21. In support of the new tariff, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th March writes:—

New taxes.

The Bengal Pharmaceutical Works has protested against the tax on spirits used in medicines. But why does not this Indian concern make arrangements to have the spirits prepared here in India? Those who say that tax should not be imposed on petroleum which is an article of daily use to the poor, perhaps do not know that Indians by burning this cheap oil in the lamps without glass chimneys make their homes an abode for diseases. We do not know why the Bombay mill owners are so much against the tax on silver which will cause loss to no Indian. The Hon'ble Pandit M. M. Malaviya and others moved an amendment to tax foreign sugar instead of silver. This amendment of course was not bad. Imposition of tax on foreign sugar would have given us greater pleasure but not because the tax on silver will bring loss to India, for the poor people forced by circumstances to dispose of their silver ornaments now will get higher prices for them.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

22. In an article on the Indian Budget, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta]

The Indian Budget.

of the 5th March says that the hostile criticisms of the Budget by Anglo-Indian newspapers are

quite uncalled for, because the Hon'ble Finance Minister honestly believes that additional taxes on tobacco, wine and some other articles will really benefit India, and the proposal he has made to impose such taxes has surely arisen out of a desire to do good to this country instead of, of any spite against any trade or traders. As regards kerosine oil, its only recommendation to

the poor Indians has been its cheapness. An increase of its price will no doubt cause some hardship to the poorer classes, but will, at the same time, lead to a regeneration of the trade in indigenous burning oils, which will serve as an inducement to produce these oils cheap. As regards the excess of expenditure over income in the incoming financial year, it is believed in many quarters that this undesirable state of things is the result of the partition of Bengal, the administration of the new province having become much more costly than it was before. This is a point to which the authorities will not surely fail to give adequate consideration in spite of their having announced the partition to be a settled fact.

23. The *Hindustan* [Calcutta] of the 5th March approves of all the new taxes with the exception of the tax on petroleum. The writer, however, says that the additional tax on rectified spirit will greatly injure the pharmacists in India, because having to use imported rectified spirit in their preparations they will be unable to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers. The notice of the Government is drawn to the matter.

HINDUSTAN,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

24. *Anent* the new taxation the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 5th March asks if the fact that extra taxation has been necessitated by the Partition is not a "new fact" of sufficient seriousness which should be pointed out to Lord Morley as a ground for a reconsideration of that measure?

BASUMATI,
Feb. 5th, 1910.

Continuing, the paper writes that if new taxation is unavoidable the suggested duties are perhaps those least open to objection.

And if mineral oil is to be taxed, it should include a semi-prohibitive duty on those varieties of mineral oil (such as bloomless oil) which are used to adulterate edibles.

As for the silver duty it seems doubtful if it will raise the price of silver to any appreciable extent.

25. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 5th March thanks Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson for deciding henceforth to keep the Gold Standard Reserve Fund at a minimum figure of £25,000,000, made up of a million and-a-half of actual cash or bullion and for the rest, of easily realisable securities. These were what the people of India wanted. Adversity has evidently taught Government a good lesson. It is to be hoped that part of this fund will now be used to establish a gold currency in India.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

26. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th March gives its hearty support to the new taxes on liquor, tobacco, kerosine oil, etc., because these taxes will serve to protect the trade and industries of India, which the formidable competition of European free trade has all but annihilated. The use of foreign cigarettes which the paper describes as nothing less than a vice, will no doubt be checked by the duty imposed on imported tobacco, and at the same time the use of country-made *Biris** will be encouraged. The paper applauds the manliness which the Government has shown by imposing a high duty on imported liquor. As regards the tax on kerosine oils, which will raise its price by only two pice per every half-a-dozen bottles, the paper thinks that the tax will be more a blessing than anything else if it succeeds in discouraging the use of kerosine oil which is so injurious to health.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 6th, 1910.

The support which the non-official Indian members of the Imperial Council gave to the new taxes has no doubt convinced the Government that Indians are always prepared to help the Government in a just cause and they never think of obstructing the work of the administration. The paper asks those Englishmen who indulged in all sorts of dismal forebodings when the Reforms were set on foot, to see how their fears have proved groundless. The article concludes by thanking the Government for the bold front it has presented against the unanimous opposition of the European mercantile community to the new taxes.

The tax on rectified spirit and its effect on drug-manufacture.

The new taxation.

The Gold Standard Reserve Fund.

The new taxes.

* Cigarettes with a sal leaf covering.

BIR BHARAT,
Mar. 6th, 1910.

27. In course of an article under the heading "Indian Budget" the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 6th March writes:—
Expenditure of the Government.

The income of the Government may increase to the extent of Croesus's wealth, but their difficulties will not end till they consider their expenditure. If the Government had taken into consideration the question of expenditure, they would not have made it heavier by partitioning Bengal. Although we are citizens of Bengal, we do not know what advantage we have derived from the partition. The Financial Secretary has admitted that the new taxes have been imposed with a view to meet the increased expenditure. At the time when the partition was given effect to we were told that the additional expenses would amount to not more than 5 or 6 lakhs, but now we see that before four years have passed, the Local Governments are asking for funds from the Government of India. The people were opposed to the partition scheme, but now they are made to pay the additional expenses. The partition has been the cause of unrest and disturbances, but still why it has not been withdrawn, we have failed to understand.

We do not desire to say anything against the new tariff for, excepting the tax on petroleum, it does not affect the poor; but we do not support the reason which has necessitated the taxation. New taxes have been imposed to meet the deficit caused by decrease in the income from opium; but is it a proper course for the Government to tax the starving Indian subject for the good of China? The just course will be to cut short the expenditure in proportion to the decrease in income. The Indian people do not shrink from paying taxes or helping the Government but the thing to be regretted is that the burden is thrown upon them for the sake of a particular community or nation.

Supporting the taxes imposed on silver as well as foreign liquor and tobacco, the paper says that a tax on grain exported from India would have made the Indian subject very grateful.

Regarding expenditure the journal recommends curtailment of the amount expended on railways and application of the savings to canals, large wells and other sources of water-supply, which will go a long way in improving the financial condition of the people of India, a mainly agricultural country.

Lord Curzon during his Viceroyalty, says the paper, created several new posts and opened new departments, thus adding to the expenditure of the India Government, without any consideration of its income. Expenditure is constantly increasing and the inlets of income are being closed so that the Local Government is often almost insolvent. If a war, God forbid, breaks out in the present state of things, it would become difficult to meet its expenses. The Government, of course, knows its duties, but we cannot help giving our advice too.

HINDI BANGABASI,
Mar. 7th, 1910.

28. Referring to the current budget of which the salient points have been noticed, the *Hindi Bangabasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th March supports the imposition of duties on tobacco and kerosine oil as they would benefit local productions.

New taxes.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 8th, 1910.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 8th March writes:—

Sanitary improvements.

The Government of India annually allots thirty lakhs of rupees to the Provincial Governments to be spent on sanitary improvements. We are quite surprised to find that not a pice of the amount which was given to the Government of Bengal last year was spent. This amount was to be divided among the different District and Local Boards according to their respective requirements. But the good Sir Andrew Fraser, who cared more for expensive ball-rooms at Belvedere and for costly sanitariums amidst the wilds of the Sundarbans than for anything else, laid down some hard-and-fast rules to which District and Local Boards were required to conform in order that they might get any grants. None of the District and Local Boards of this Province could bind itself by those rules, and the result was they did not get any grant and the whole of the sum allotted to the Bengal Government remained unspent. We hope, however, that Sir Edward Baker, who is always eager to do good to the people, will earn their gratitude by following a mere liberal policy than his predecessor did in this respect.

At the last meeting of the Imperial Council Mr. Gokhale proposed that a larger sum of money than thirty lakhs of rupees should be spent on sanitation,

and that as the amount was but too insufficient for the sanitary needs of such a vast country the Government should eke it out with a portion of the surplus which it would have in its hands. There were many members of the Council to whom the proposal did not commend itself. These gentlemen think it inexpedient for the Government to grant large sums of money to the District Boards and hold that local sanitary improvements should be carried out with local money. We should think that it is more owing to poverty than to anything else that our District Boards cannot do much in the way of sanitary improvements. It is indeed very hopeful to find that the Government is going to grant a larger amount of money for sanitation. But the responsibility of the Government cannot end there. We would suggest that the co-operation of the people should be sought in the matter, and that responsible local bodies should be formed for carrying out sanitary improvements. Provincial Governments are often compelled to remain indifferent in the matter for want of funds, which is due to the greediness of the Imperial Government. But it is high time that something was done.

30. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 2nd March protests against the removal of the Buddha relics from India, as they are held in great reverence by the people of this country.

BANGABANDHU,
Mar. 2nd, 1910.

31. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th March expresses its impatience at the delay in considering Mr. Gourlay's report on the Champaran agrarian disturbances and does not know when the "due" time will come for the report to reach the Government of India and when action will be taken on it.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

32. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th March also notices the above delay.

HINDI BANGABASI,
Mar. 7th, 1910.

III.—LEGISLATION.

33. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th March is glad that Mr. Gokhale's Resolution in Council about indentured labour in Natal has been accepted by Government and would be more glad to see action taken on it promptly. Anyhow the attitude of the Government in this matter will bring about a great good feeling between the rulers and the ruled.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

34. The *Bihar Bandha* [Bankipore] of the 5th March thanks the Government heartily for having accepted the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's resolution about the supply of indentured Indian labour to South Africa.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

35. In explaining the consequences of Mr. Gokhale's resolution to stop the supply of indentured labour to Natal, accepted the other day by both the official and non-official members of the Viceroy's Council, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th March writes:—

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

The new privilege granted to the non-official members of the Council has been taken advantage of for the first time with success in a beneficial measure. The white population of South Africa cannot do without Indian coolies. So when they will know that they are not getting Indian coolies because of their maltreatment, they will be obliged to become careful and to treat the Indians properly. The stoppage of the supply of coolies to Natal will affect the Transvaal also for the latter gets its coolies from the former. Therefore if the action is taken in accordance with Mr. Gokhale's resolution, the Transvaal Indians will reap the fruit of heroism displayed by them in the bloodless struggle they are engaged in.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th March writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 6th, 1910.

Although Mr. Gokhale's motion regarding the prevention of immigration of Indian coolies into South Africa has been accepted by the Government of India, we are afraid that the measure will not have any effect, at least for another year, for Mr. Montagu has stated in Parliament that the Transvaal Indian question

cannot be settled till the amalgamation of the South African Colonies into one Government. We doubt whether the lot of the Transvaal Indians will undergo any change for the better when the South African Colonies have a common Parliament and it is only on the kindness and sense of justice of the white residents of South Africa that the redress of the grievances of the Transvaal Indians must now depend.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

37. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 3rd March supports the resolution to be moved in the Viceregal Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for compulsory and free primary education and that of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy for abolition of excise duty on cloth manufactured in India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITVARTA,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

38. Referring to the decision of the Maharaja in the Patiala Sedition case, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd March says that His Highness displayed his magnanimity in pardoning the accused, but at the same time ordered them to leave his State within a week, which is sure to produce universal dissatisfaction, and endorses the following words of the *Anand* in this connection:—This is called throwing salt over a dish of sweetmeats. Praise be to the Maharaja's kindness!

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

JAGARAN,
Feb. 27th, 1910.

39. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 27th February offers a cordial welcome to the ex-deportees who have come home after an exile of fourteen months. The deportation of these worthy sons of Mother Bengal, says the paper, cast a deep gloom over the whole country. The noble-minded Viceroy has now understood that there was no reason for deporting these great men, who bear spotless characters and are held in high esteem by their countrymen. Their release has thrown the people into ecstasies of joy and the whole country is thanking the Viceroy for this act.

SHIKSHA,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

40. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 3rd March proposes an association of the editors of the Hindi papers, to be formed with a view to mark out the lines, by writing on which they may protect themselves from prosecution on a charge of sedition. The present time is such, observes the paper, that not a single word should be written against the Government even by mistake.

SHIKSHA,
Mar. 3rd, 1910.

41. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 3rd March 1910 says:—
Loyalty should be true love. Some people are deceived by taking the friendly treatment of a selfish person to be love; but the man entitled to be called a true lover is one who loves somebody with the motive of doing him good without any show.

Loyalty to the King is also a sort of love. Declarations of loyalty are being made in several parts of India; but the more important duty, we think, of the loyalists is to give active help to Government.

As a worthy son serves his father, or a friend his friend regarding it as his duty, so each individual of the subject people should express his loyalty by his conduct and not by words. The true lover must not expect any reward for his love. When will India see the day when the hearts of the rulers as well as the ruled will be filled with love?

KARMAYOGIN,
Mar. 4th, 1910.

42. The *Karmayogin* [Howrah] of the 4th March in discussing the question "What does the country want?" "What is it the country wants?" writes:—
Our country which once was dying has now under Providential dispensation got a new life. God has pointed out to it the path of progress. And the civilised race, from whom this impulse towards progress has been received happens, by God's will, to be the rulers of the land. It is so ordained by Heaven for the good of both the parties. If the English can fully discharge the great obligation of educating this most ancient race which

has been placed on them, they will have deserved the blessings of God for having carried out His will.

The education which the English have imparted to this dying race has acted as nectar and given birth to a new fervent patriotic spirit among the people. The English have dispelled the darkness which the eyes of the Arya had been accustomed to, a thousand years, and enabled him to see the Mother in her proper form and to create in him a desire to seat her on her proper throne. If he is thwarted in that desire of his, what path is he to betake himself to? It is the Englishman alone who can declare that path to be a blameless one, for what the Arya seeks is only to do the country good.

There are a good many dangers to be faced in doing that work. The present condition of the country is most lamentable and causes serious anxiety. Western education has taught the Arya to demand for himself his just rights as a man. If this education had not been imparted, mayhap this claim may not have been put forward, but by the will of God and by the efforts of the foreign ruler, things have happened that way.

The country as well as the Government want peace. At the same time the Government in seeking to repress a handful of anarchists has held the entire Indian population as such, in the repressive laws it has recently passed. By the first of those laws it has become impossible for anybody any more to speak out to the rulers about the wants and grievances of the people, or to bring those who have gone astray into paths of rectitude. The second prevents the future education of the public on sound lines. No longer will anybody be permitted to preach the worship of the motherland as a glorious thing to do,—in fact these new laws will lead to people thinking in one way and writing or speaking about it publicly in another.

Five years ago, when Bengal was partitioned a great public agitation was set up, the utility of which was realised by all, educated and uneducated. The *swadeshi* idea developed, a patriotic spirit was encouraged, an impetus was given to the growth of the indigenous industries and though there was a conflict in matters commercial between the rulers and the ruled, no very bad consequences ensued, no revolutionary idea was generated in the minds of the people.

The Nationalist party do not consent to encourage falsehood in this way. They want to make known to the rulers the wants and grievances of the people by speaking out what is in their minds, they want to educate the public and by forming associations to improve the country. They want to train their fellow-countrymen in habits of self-reliance and of patriotic work, so as to fit them for self-government. The Nationalists are not prepared to participate in meetings which cannot do what they profess to do. They have been harassed as the instigators of assassinations by all manner of devices. The Nasik murder almost brought their work to a standstill for the English held them responsible for this murder. And the recent High Court murder has led to repressive press legislation. All this suggests that the Nationalists will now probably have to suspend their work, that they will not betake themselves actively again to politics until a favourable turn takes place in the condition of the country.

The Nationalists have brought to an end the policy of repeated petitioning to Government in spite of a succession of failures, and have induced a feeling of self-respect among the nation. They are also forming associations to make of these self-respecting men worthy citizens of a worthy empire. By pointing out the faults of the officials they hoped to bring about an improvement in the administration, but by God's will, these officials once liberal-minded and forgiving, have come to be blinded by selfishness into cherishing feelings of hatred against the Nationalists.

All criticisms of the particular merits and demerits of a system of rule is more or less unavailing and none can object to the system of rule which the officials in these times of anxiety and unrest prefer to adopt. Indeed the Nationalists are indifferent to that matter. But then they do not believe in this policy of repression, in this method of accounting for anarchy. At the same time, they will not certainly thwart the Government in stamping out the

bloodthirsty anarchists who are injuring the country, for they do not want unrest and favour peaceful agitation.

The rulers do not want the co-operation of the Nationalists—they want to destroy them rather as the instigators of the present unrest. They base this belief on the reports of the police and yet is incredible that they should thus believe in a police whose real character has been exposed by their own official commissions. The police have already been responsible for bringing much suffering on the innocent and humiliation to the respectable. The Midnapore case, even in the mere recollection, makes the blood in one's veins boil. It is sad that even after such an experience, the officials cannot find out the truth.

The people owe it as a duty to the rulers to point out the latter's faults and the later ought to be guided by the views of the former in the conduct of the government. Among Aryan rulers, there used to be special officers charged with the ascertainment of these views. There were no punitive police in those days.

The Nationalists speak frankly out, because they want to let the rulers know the truth. They do not care in what light their true statements are taken by the rulers. They believe that all anarchy would be impossible if these officials manfully face the truth now.

Lofty aspirations have been generated in the minds of the people of India, in common with the inhabitants of other Asiatic countries. If India had not responded to this Asia-wide movement, the education imparted to her by the foremost and best educated of western nations must have been said to have failed of its purpose.

In response to these aspirations certain constitutional reforms have been inaugurated but they have come too late by ten years to please the Indians. The fact is the situation has changed. These reforms have not even been accepted with real cordiality by the Moderates though they profess to favour them publicly. Fear makes them show a regard for these reforms which they do not feel and afraid to speak out the bitter truth. But in the interests of both the rulers and the ruled this truth should now be proclaimed. For the intelligent thing for officials now to do would be to please the people by granting them their due rights and so weaning them from all possible leanings to anarchy. Had the responsible officials displayed the intelligence which one has a right to expect them to have displayed, and granted their subjects their proper rights there would be no shadow of unrest now. The Partition was officially declared to have been a wrong and yet was upheld. Is it impossible that a feeling of contempt would be generated in the minds of an educated and honest population towards a government which refuses to undo an admitted wrong?

It is a pity that the present officials charged with India's government though they understand the situation quite well should act as they are acting. They recognise that a new spirit is abroad in the land. They know after the recent sittings of the Congress and of the Hughly Provincial Conference that Moderates have lost their old influence and that Bengal has awakened from its old torpor and that consequently any co-operation with Government the Moderates may now offer will not be effective.

The Anglo-Indian press is constantly inciting Government against the Nationalists. This is seriously aggravating the forces of disorder and impairing the efficiency of the work of Government. Indeed these Anglo-Indians seem to be losing even common-sense. Anglo-Indian manufacturers whose goods were hitherto being accepted as *swadeshi*, because of contributing to this growing acerbity, are gradually driving Indians to cease using their manufactured products. But it seems that these Anglo-Indians will not stop until the Nationalists are quite stamped out by Government. What will the country then come to? A death-like silence will reign over the land and the light of knowledge will have been extinguished.

The Nationalists do not want any further to rouse the distrust of the Government. So long they had been fearlessly speaking out their minds. They spoke to the Government about the wants and grievances of the people without any hypocrisy. It is true that by opposing repressive measures they have incurred the ill-will of Government, but herein they acted from a sense of duty. The means by which they had been seeking to effect the country's

improvement look as if they would prove of no avail. But there is no regretting them on that account. The country would not have been brought to this pass if the people of the country had boldly spoken out to the officials the truth about the country, if they had acted in a spirit of self-abnegation and of restraint and of disregard for temporary ease. But unhappily that was not to be. The present unrest has come about because the rulers and the ruled could not trust each other. The doings of the anarchists have brought the peaceful agitation of the Nationalists to a stop. And to cap it, the unrestrained repression of the officials is planting the seeds of terrible future anarchy in the country. Indeed this repressive regime makes anarchy inevitable. A regime of license and anxiety has been established amongst us. It will certainly delay the good work of the Nationalists, but some time or other that work is certain to yield fruit. The country wants peace and that peace will be established by the Nationalists.

43. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th March has the following:—

Advisory Council recommended.

In reply to the addresses presented by the people of Krishnagar at His Honour's visit to that place, Sir Edward Baker made a startling statement. He said he was aggrieved to learn that annoyance had been caused by the people to a gentleman of that district whose endeavour it was to check sedition. Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, the leading vakil of Krishnagar interviewed His Honour and said that there was not even a smell of sedition there, that the District Magistrate Mr. Ezechiel and the Police Superintendent, Tewari Ji were very popular officers, and that the people were ready to punish the offenders, if only they were made known to them. The Lieutenant-Governor then knew that the man who gave him the information was playing a trick with some selfish motive. It is very dangerous if such tricks are successful. Had not the Lieutenant-Governor spoken out and had not the people of Krishnagar had the opportunity to clear the suspicion, the result might have been disastrous to the Government as well as to the people, as has been the case in many places.

As a remedy for this the paper recommends that the Provincial Rulers, as well as the District Officers should select a number of strong-minded trusted Indians and consult them in private in all matter, for when it is not as yet acceptable to the Government to carry on the work of administration jointly with the elected representatives of the people, the above proposal is the only remedy.

44. Referring to the cartoon which has appeared in the *Englishman* on the Indian Budget and in which the Hon'ble Sir Guy

The *Englishman's* cartoon of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and the Indian Budget.

Fleetwood Wilson has been represented as a police sergeant with the word 'Budget' written on his baton, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th March asks if this cartoon does not try to bring the Government into public odium and thus come under the new law. If such things are allowed to the *Englishman*, Indian newspapers may also be tempted to imitate their Anglo-Indian contemporaries in this respect.

BHARAT MITRA,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Mar. 5th, 1910.

URIYA PAPERS.

45. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th February agrees with

The Indian policy of the British Ministry.

its contemporary of the Calcutta *Bengalee* in thinking that the present Liberal Government looks for support or approval of its Indian policy not to the representative organs of its own party, but to those of the party opposite. The policy of keeping India outside the pale of party controversies means that whichever party may be in power in England, India shall always be ruled according to the ideas of the Conservative party. Thus whether the Liberals or the Conservatives be in power, the fate of India is unchanged.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1910.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1910.

46. After analysing the different interests in Great Britain and Ireland that have succeeded in sending their representatives to the British Parliament, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th February arrives at the conclusion that every interest in that island has its spokesman in that Parliament. The case of India is, however, very different, for there are many interests in India to represent which there is nobody in the Indian Legislative Council. This is no doubt due to the want of education in India.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1910.

47. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th February agrees with the remark of Lord Lucas, Under-Secretary for War, that the Members of the House of Lords in England know very little of the condition of the English people with whom they are not in touch in any way. A similar state of things exists in India, where the rich people know very little of the condition of the poor or even of the middle class men. Persons who have become rich and influential and have risen from a low to a high position by self-exertion may form exceptions, but the majority of the rich people do neither learn the social or material condition of the masses, nor try to seek an opportunity to learn it. They are always in affluent condition and never feel the pinch of want of others. Such men cannot be expected to represent the views of a country, inhabited mostly by middle and poor class people.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1910.

48. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th February is satisfied to find that the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Mysore have made primary education free in their respective territories. Other Indian Princes are trying to follow their example. The writer is unable to understand the position of the British Government in India, which has been so slow in imparting free primary education, though that Government is required to rule three hundred millions of His Majesty's subjects.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1910.

49. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th February thanks Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur for leading a deputation that waited on Mr. K. G. Gupta, while he was on a visit to that town in Orissa, and observes that if the points raised by the deputationists in their memorial be laid properly before the Secretary of State for India, some good result may accrue in the end. The writer is doubtful as to the adaptability of the proposed panchayet courts to the present state of Orissa and is of opinion that courts of Bench Munsifs, if established at Sadar and Subdivisional Head-quarters like the courts of Bench Magistrates may prove useful as they have done in the Madras Presidency.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

50. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th February is satisfied to find that a mention has been made of India in the King's speech delivered in the new British Parliament, and that Lord Morley retains his seat in the British Ministry as the Secretary of State for India. This is no doubt good news for India.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

51. The *Utkaldipika* [Calcutta] of the 26th February regrets to find that the Common Manager of the Bhingarapur Estate in Orissa has incurred the ill-will of the tenants residing in that estate by enforcing *magan* or *abwab* on them contrary to law. In fact, this vicious relic of the past, when applied to Bhingarapur Estate has resulted in criminal cases to which both the manager and some of the tenants were parties. As the estate is under the supervision of the District Judge, Cuttack, steps should be taken to abolish all sorts of *abwabs* in the future. *Magan* means begging something of the tenants. It is a pity that this begging should in time be converted into a public demand, necessitating the employment of physical force.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Feb. 24th, 1910.

52. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 24th February is of opinion that the wages paid to *gurus* of primary schools in Orissa are very small, and that the improvement of the teaching staff has become very necessary.

in view of the importance that is now being attached to primary education in that Province. An improvement in the condition of the village *gurus* has therefore become very necessary.

53. The *Nilachal Samachar* [Puri] of the 25th February complains that the train which starts from Puri at 3.55 does not reach the Khurda station before the departure of the Madras mail from that station. Thus passengers bound for stations situated to the south of Khurda station are compelled to remain at Jatni for several hours. This is no doubt a public inconvenience and should be removed without delay.

54. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th February states that a large number of pilgrims and visitors frequent the temple of God Dhabaleswar situated at a distance of a few miles from Cuttack within the jurisdiction of the Chief of Athgarh and that these pilgrims and visitors are required to pay taxes before being ushered into the holy presence of the God. No notice of the imposition of the religious tax is given in the public papers. The public are quite ignorant of such a tax. There is no particular method governing its realisation, the whole thing being left to the discretion of men in whom the public have no confidence. It is said that the tax is being realised under the orders of the Chief of Athgarh, who is requested to remove the discontent of the pilgrims by a public notification on the subject.

55. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 26th February regrets to learn that the *Meriahs* residing in the state of Bastar in the Central Provinces have revolted against their Chief on account of the enforcement of the new regulations governing the forests in that State, and hopes that steps will be taken by the authorities to bring about peace in that State.

56. Referring to the final order of the Maharaja of Patiala, dismissing some of his officers and transporting some of his subjects for an indefinite period without any regular trial, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th February observes that though the Maharaja has earned the gratitude of his subjects by granting a general amnesty to the political prisoners awaiting trial in the special Court of that state, his arbitrary orders have on the one hand done a great deal of injury to many of his important subjects, and have on the other added imperfections to his merciful order.

57. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th February has the following paragraph on the machinations of certain wicked people, who are trying to corrupt the students of the Ravenshaw Collegiate, the Medical and other schools in Cuttack:—

“With the object of giving bad instructions to the school students, some wicked people have despatched some papers printed in the Bengali language to the students of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, the Medical School and other institutions in Cuttack. These papers are said to be seditious inasmuch as they contain false and injurious statements regarding the Government. From the postal marks, it can be inferred that they have come from Calcutta. The name of the sender is not given on the papers, which are addressed to students of schools, without the specific mention of any one's name. Two copies of such papers have been brought to the notice of the authorities. We are afraid, such papers might have been sent to schools in other places in Orissa. As a general rule the students of Orissa will not be moved by such seditious papers. It may be that some students of weak intellect may be influenced by such papers like some of the students in Bengal, who have brought misery both on their families and on their country by following the evil advices of wicked people. We therefore advise our students to make over such seditious papers at once to their teachers or their guardians and to put no importance on them. We also advise the guardians to take good care of their wards. It is a matter of great regret that though so many repressive measures have been adopted, people engaged in the spread of sedition in the country do not mend their ways. In the face of all these things, who can say that the

NILACHAL
SAMACHAR,
Feb. 25th, 1910.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

SAMBALPUR HITAI-
SHINI,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

UTKALDIPIKA
Feb. 26th, 1910.

Indian Press Act is not necessary? That the innocent should suffer for the misdeeds of some wicked people, is sometimes unavoidable.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

58. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 26th February is sorry to find that the prices of food-stuffs in India are increasing every year. Considering the weak resources of the Indian people, this increase raises grave economical problems for solution at an early date. The Government of India is willing to appoint a commission to ascertain the causes of this increase. It is hoped that something will be done in the matter by bringing the food-stuffs within the purchasing power of the average Indian consumer.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Feb. 23rd, 1910.

59. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 23rd February complains that the sugar that is being sold in the Balasore town is injurious to public health. The local sanitary authorities should have a particular eye on the quality of the oil, *ghee* (clarified butter) and sugar that are offered for sale in the ordinary markets.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

60. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 26th February has every sympathy for the demonstration, which the people of Barada near Cuttack under the leadership of Babu Govinda Bullabh De, made in favour of Babu Tarachand Dutt, the retiring Secretary of the Barada School, who spent 40 years of his life in the educational improvement of the Barada and other neighbouring villages in the Cuttack district.

GARJATBASINI,
Feb. 26th, 1910.

61. The *Garjatbasini* [Talchar] of the 26th February states that the learned Chief of Athgarh recently paid a visit to Calcutta, where he failed not to invite learned Sanscrit pandits to meet in Council for discussion of subjects philosophical and literary, and to reward them according to their rank after the manner of the ancient Rajas of India. The writer observes that the Chief is really a Vidya Vinode, an honorific title conferred on him by a learned association in India.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Feb. 25th, 1910.

62. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 25th February states that the Muktimandap Sabha of Puri in a special meeting of theirs held on the 20th February last, conferred the title of Vidyanidhi on Mr. Joges Chandra Roy, the Science Professor of the Ravenshaw College, as a recognition of his services to the cause of astronomy in publishing "Siddhanta Darpana," a distinguished work of the late Mahamahopadhyaya Chandrasekhar Sinha Samanta of Khanpara and in contributing an able article on "Comets" for perusal in a meeting of the Sabha, whereby it is proved with a good deal of sound reasoning and correct illustrations that the comet now appearing in the sky is not Halley's comet.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 12th March, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 12th March 1910.

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REPORT (PART II)

OF

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

1910

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF DIVISION

FOR THE YEAR 1910

BY

JOHN D. COOPER, CHIEF OF DIVISION

AND

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee" ...	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Mahabodi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Rasomoy Dhar of Calcutta	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Working of the Court.

276. With reference to the working of the new Press Act, the *Telegraph* observes that in Calcutta the Magistrate would not permit a man to make a declaration without a deposit as owner of a Press, which had been run by his grandfather. At Bombay, again, when the Editor and Proprietor of the *Akbari Islam Mahomeda*, a daily paper of 15 years' standing, without anything against it, wished to change the name of the Press, the Magistrate wanted a declaration although he said it was not a question of loyalty. These two instances prove, if they prove anything, that the law is fundamentally weak. The public do not, for a moment, suppose that the object of the legislators is to put a stop to the printing industry or to journalism, but to put a check on sedition. If this view is correct, Magistrates, while carefully considering the question of loyalty or disloyalty, should not interfere with existing papers or presses till they actually offend. The journal invites the attention of the Government of India to these cases and prays for clear instructions for the guidance of the magistracy.

TELEGRAPH,
5th Mar. 1910.

(c) Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

277. The *Bengalee* declares that politically and financially the partition of Bengal has affected the whole of India. Politically it is the root-cause of the present discontent, financially it is a large factor in contributing to the imposition of the new taxes. Eastern Bengal and Assam is a province for the up-keep of which the rest of India has to pay, and the rest of India has condemned the partition with unerring emphasis. The burden of the measure will increase with the growing reduction of the opium revenue.

BENGALIE,
5th Mar. 1910.

278. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—"It is very disappointing to find that the Finance Minister has not a word about sanitation in his financial statement. Yet, malarial fever is almost as potent a factor in bringing about the financial difficulties of the Government as the monsoon. Both he and the Viceroy admitted it in eloquent language last year. Indeed, if, in addition to the failure of the monsoon, there be an outbreak of malarial fever or plague, which has now secured a permanent home in this country, then the Government will find itself placed in a state of embarrassment which can better be imagined than described. We, therefore, trust that every member of the Council will appeal to the Viceroy for a larger grant for sanitary improvement, and that Sir Guy Fleetwood will be pleased to make adequate provision for this purpose, alike in the interests of the people and the Government."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th Mar. 1910.

279. Referring to Mr. Gokhale's resolution for the enhancement of the 1910-11 loan in order to supply provincial Governments with funds for projects of sanitary improvement, the *Bengalee* says that public opinion is unanimous as regards the importance and urgency of the question raised, and it is a pity that Government did not see its way to accept the resolution.

BENGALIE,
5th Mar. 1910.

280. The *Hindoo Patriot* states that as the resources of mufassal municipalities are too poor to admit of their meeting the demands of sanitary projects involving the expenditure of large sums of money, there is very little hope for the sanitary improvement of the country unless Government comes to their assistance.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th Mar. 1910.

281. The *Bengalee* complains that the Imperial Government has not taken up the question of sanitation with the earnestness which its importance demands, and that the Provincial Governments continue to have an inadequate appreciation of the important character of the sanitary problem. There could be no greater

BENGALIE,
5th Mar. 1910.

evidence of the existence of such an attitude, than the fact, mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, that the grants of the Bengal Government towards sanitation were allowed to lapse simply because they could not be fully utilized. The local bodies could not contribute their required quotas and the advances could not be made. If that is the state of things, the rule under this head should be relaxed and the advances made without the local contributions.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Mar. 1910.

282. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that while the recurring annual grant of Rs. 30 lakhs for the prevention of sickness is extremely meagre, no part of this amount has been spent in Bengal this year. As with famine, so in the case of disease, much could be done to check its present ravages. If sufficient money and energy were forthcoming, the sources of malaria (which accounts for the largest number of deaths) and of cholera might be removed with certainty. The journal hopes that the close of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty will be memorable in history for the initiation of adequate measures for the prevention of these devastating scourges.

(h)—General.

BENGALEE,
1st Mar. 1910.

283. Referring to the rumour that Government intends transferring the relics of Buddha to Burma, the *Bengalee* appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy not to plunge the people into mourning and hurt the feelings of a whole nation by an act which goes against the grain of human nature. It says: "His Excellency has encouraged the people to hope and believe that they have seen the end of that pseudo-statesmanship which once prevailed in the Councils of our rulers, that grotesque view of oriental psychology which affected to have discovered a marvellous peculiarity in the mental structure of the Asiatic, that made him respect and even admire only such Governmental acts as were in distinct, almost ostentatious, violation of the deepest feelings that moved and inspired him. We would ask our Viceroy once again not to permit, on the eve of his departure, an act that will excite the keenest public disappointment."

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Mar. 1910.

284. Referring to the appointment by the Court of Wards, of an indigo planter as Private Secretary to Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Hatwa on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,500, the *Indian Mirror* says it will not mind these highly paid posts being given to Englishmen if posts under Rs. 1,000 a month are given to the Bengalis and Beharis. But the Bengal Civil List shows that with two exceptions, all Court of Wards appointments carrying salaries of Rs 500 and over have been given to Englishmen, who also hold more than half the appointments on salaries of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Matters were better thirty or forty years ago when Europeans were employed by the Court of Wards in posts carrying high salaries only.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
3rd Mar. 1910.

285. The *Hindoo Patriot* says—"The Secretary of State once said that he would be glad to reconsider the question if valid reasons are shown against the partition. No better reason can be put forward than that of the heavy expenditure entailed by the arrangement, which even now can be spared if the provinces are again united under one administration. The question of the administration being too much for one Lieutenant-Governor can no longer stand as an excuse, as Bengal is going to have an Executive Council. We think that in discussing the budget, the members of the Council will ponder over this aspect of the Imperial expenditure and come to some solution of the difficulty. The mercantile community will now come to see that the present imposition of taxes as well as the increase of stamp duty on Bills of Exchange and other commercial documents are partly, if not wholly, due to the partition, and we hope they will also devise schemes by which economy can be effected in the administration."

BENGALEE,
5th Mar. 1910.

286. The *Bengalee* says: "If the partition is not modified, sooner or later, there will be an Executive Council for the new Province, which means further recurring expenditure. Lord Curzon made the distinct promise that the administrative

status of the new Province would not be inferior to that of old Bengal. What will become of this pledge when an Executive Council is created for old Bengal and the one-man rule is kept up in the new Province? The distinction would be morally wrong and politically inexpedient, for it would add to the present dissatisfaction and aggravate the existing tension."

287. In urging the revision or modification of the partition of Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that, while sentiment is a thing which no wise ruler should ignore, it is absolutely incorrect to say that sentiment alone moves the people to look upon the partition with so much disfavour. It cannot be denied that the measure has brought in its trail gigantic evils, of which the financial difficulty is one of the most noteworthy; and the bankruptcy of Local Governments as well as the imposition of additional taxation, is not a sentimental but a very substantial and matter-of-fact grievance, not only with the people but the ruling authorities as well. In view of the fact that the new Province is a serious disturber of the financial equilibrium, that it is a burden more or less on other provinces, and that the revenue surplus of the Government is an uncertain factor, the parties most interested in reversing or modifying the partition are the rulers themselves. By taking such a step not only will they relieve themselves of a serious financial burden, but remove much of the tension of the existing situation which is a cause of such anxiety to the authorities and the people alike.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Mar. 1910.

288. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that the failure of Mr. Gokhale's motion for an enhanced loan with a view to financing provincial schemes of sanitary improvement will prevent Local Governments from carrying out any such projects for want of funds. This is a serious matter, and the journal trusts the Viceroy, who last year showed such deep sympathy for those stricken down with malarial fever, will yet see his way to make suitable provision for saving the people from the scourges of fever, plague, etc.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th Mar. 1910.

289. The *Hindoo Patriot* is pleased to learn that Mr. W. R. Steele of Messrs. Burn and Company and Mr. R. N. Mukerjee of Messrs. Martin and Company have been made ordinary members of the newly-appointed governing body of the Sibpur Engineering College. Their association will be of great help to the college, and no better selection could have been made from the non-official side.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
3rd Mar. 1910.

290. The *Indian Mirror* thinks it likely that either Lord Crewe or Lord Aberdeen will be appointed to succeed Lord Minto in India. Either appointment would be admirable in every way for both men would take Lord Ripon as a model in preference to any other Viceroy of modern times. They have both been very successful Lord-Lieutenants in Ireland, where they enjoyed the respectful confidence of the Irish nationalists. It is expected they would make it their chief aim to further that principle of unity amongst all races, classes and creeds, which is essential to the national upbuilding of India.

INDIAN MIRROR,
3rd Mar. 1910.

291. The *Mussalman* congratulates the Government on its adoption of the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in connection with the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. The Imperial Government having scarcely any practical hold on the affairs of any self-governing colony, the course the Government of India is now going to adopt, viz., to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in British India for Natal, is the only practical step that can bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem.

MUSSALMAN,
4th Mar. 1910.

292. The *Telegraph* observes: "The adoption of Mr. Gokhale's resolution, anent the question of Indians in the Transvaal, by the Supreme Legislative Council and its acceptance by the Government of Lord Minto, mark a new epoch in Indian politics." Mr. Maxwell's assurance, on behalf of the Government of India, that in the event of its failure to secure reasonable guarantees from the Natal Government of better treatment towards Indians, the recruitment of Indian labour for the colony would be restricted and put a stop to as suggested in the resolution, will surely go deep into the heart of all classes of Indians and be

TELEGRAPH,
5th Mar. 1910.

appreciated as one more illustration of the practical sympathy of Lord Minto with the just aspirations and grievances of the millions placed in his charge.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
8th Mar. 1910.

293. Referring to the appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili as member of the Madras Executive Council, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* ridicules the idea of "an aged zamindar, not in the best of health, with no particular educational qualifications, and no administrative experience whatever" being put in independent charge of a department of Government. The journal observes a grim humour in the spectacle of the Maharaja being honoured in this extraordinary way, immediately after his defeat in the election contest.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
8th Mar. 1910.

294. While not objecting to another Muhammadan succeeding Mr. Bilgrami on the India Council, the *Indian Empire* objects to the appointment of Mirza Abbas Ali Beg Sahab, Dewan of Junagarh, on the ground that he is not sufficiently well known to the public. Notwithstanding his position, his appointment will hardly command universal respect, because of his being a comparative stranger to the people. The journal would have preferred the appointment of one of those Muhammadans who have by their public career earned the appreciation of the whole of India.

BENGALUR,
8th Mar. 1910.

295. With reference to the recent transfer of thirty more villages from Bengal to Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Bengalee* says: "Thirty villages have been quietly sacrificed, and their innocent and unsuspecting people deprived of the benefits of a superior administration by a single stroke of the official pen. The Government owes an explanation of this strange proceeding which seems to us to be not only irregular, and perhaps illegal, but, from the people's point of view, wholly unjust and unjustifiable. The financial difficulties of the partition have already proved to be a serious muddle, while its administrative difficulties are driving the Government day by day into a course of action which is absolutely indefensible. Fresh taxation on the one hand and further dismemberment on the other, are the penalties which the people have to pay and pay so soon for the mischievous fad of a prancing proconsul."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
8th Mar. 1910.

296. With reference to recruitment for the Provincial Service, the *Indian Empire* says the best course would be for Divisional Commissioners to nominate a number of applicants with adequate educational and general qualifications, who would then be required to submit to an examination in law, procedure, riding, drawing up reports, and so forth. The number of appointments to be allotted to each community should, as at present, be fixed in proportion to its numerical strength, political influence, etc. If this is done, no community can have any valid objection, while the public service will be recruited from men of the proper stamp.

III.—LEGISLATION.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Mar. 1910.

297. In urging the substitution of an enhanced income tax on incomes of Rs. 5,000 a month and upwards for the proposed duty on petroleum, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that there is a number of comparatively rich and well-to-do men, both officials and non-officials, quite sufficient to contribute in this way a sum equal to the estimated proceeds of the enhanced petroleum duty.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
4th Mar. 1910.

298. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "The poor man should be totally exempted when an additional taxation means the deprivation of some absolutely necessary article to him. The petroleum tax is bound to put some such hardship on millions of the population and should therefore be abandoned."

BENGALUR,
4th Mar. 1910.

299. Referring to the protests from various quarters against some of the proposed taxes, notably that on tobacco, the *Bengalee* observes that if it was a question of the raising of the salt tax or of the lowering of the minimum of

The new taxes and the sugar industry.

the taxable income for the income tax, so as to spread the net wider, probably little or nothing would have been heard except perhaps from some of those so-called seditious journals which fight the poor man's battles. It is a remarkable feature of this agitation that very little has been said about the tax on petroleum. That does not concern the rich, and naturally enough their organs in the Press are silent, or have spoken in such a half-hearted way as clearly to indicate the direction in which their sympathies lie. The journal asks whether it is seriously proposed to add to the burden of the poor half-starved peasant by imposing a tax on a commodity like petroleum which he daily uses. Considerations of humanity and justice alike condemn such a tax. The journal therefore suggests that a duty on imported sugar should be substituted for that on petroleum. Such a tax would be highly popular, and the indirect effect would be the fostering of a most valued article of indigenous industry which has been destroyed by foreign competition supported by the unhallowed bounty of the Governments concerned.

300. The *Bengalee* thinks there is great force in the arguments that the

The taxes—a just complaint.

taxes ought not to be levied before the Budget has been passed by the Council. It says: "Not only does the unexpected levying of such taxes lead to widespread dislocation of trade and sudden enhancement of prices, but the discussion of the Budget becomes a supremely unreal thing, if proposals are enforced before they have been actually carried. Under the law, as the *Indian Daily News* rightly observes, the taxation proposals are still merely proposals and have no force as law. To assume that the standing majority behind the Government will enable it to carry its financial proposals in spite of any opposition that may be offered is to say that the discussion that takes place is futile, and that the non-official members only waste their breath. This was, indeed, so before the Councils were enlarged, and if the same state of things is to continue even under the present system, the difference between the smaller and the larger Council will be virtually *nil*, so far as one important point at least is concerned.

301. The *Mussalman* approves of the proposed tax on tobacco which will

The Imperial Budget.

mean protection for the indigenous tobacco industry. The duties on liquor, both foreign and Indian, are also acceptable, but the journal protests against the tax on petroleum which will be a burden on the poor with whom the oil is an article of daily necessity. It heartily associates itself with the suggestion for a duty on imported sugar in substitution for that on tobacco. The sugar industry of the country is in a miserable condition, being unable to compete with the imported bounty-fed article. It is therefore the duty of the Imperial Government to see that this industry is not killed by foreign competition. An opportunity for protection has presented itself, and it would be unfortunate if the Government of India failed to avail itself of it.

302. In urging the abandonment of the proposed duty on petroleum, the

The duty on petroleum.

Bengalee observes that there are other imported commodities such as manufactured articles in gold, silver, silk and wool, as well as precious stones, which could be taxed profitably. A tax might also be imposed on the export of jute. India having a practical monopoly in this commodity, a tax on it will be paid entirely by foreign countries and will yield a substantial revenue.

303. The *Bengalee* congratulates the Government on the success with

The taxes and yesterday's debate.

which it has resisted the volume of interested opinion in regard to the taxes on spirits, tobacco and other articles. The journal, however, is disappointed that the Government did not see its way to accepting the suggestion for a tax on imported sugar as a substitute for that on petroleum.

304. The *Bengalee* says: "We live in times when official measures are

The new taxes and Anglo-Indian opinion.

largely influenced by non-official opinion. We do not mean to say that non-official European opinion should count for nothing. They count for a great deal more than nothing. They constitute in these days a dominating factor in the counsels of the Government. At any rate that is the Indian view; and we shall be glad to be disillusioned."

BENGALUR,
4th Mar. 1910.

MUSALMAN,
4th Mar. 1910.

BENGALUR,
5th Mar. 1910.

BENGALUR,
5th Mar. 1910.

BENGALUR,
5th Mar. 1910.

TELEGRAPH,
5th Mar. 1910.

305. The *Telegraph* disagrees with the view expressed in certain quarters that the duty on petroleum will fall heavily even on the poorest of the poor, because the poor now use

Burma oil which is, perhaps, not to be taxed. The alternative taxes on sugar and jute would however be equally if not more welcome. The sugar industry of the country has been crushed out of existence by the competition of foreign bounty fed sugar. With a heavy duty on these imports, impetus might still be given to the manufacture and consumption of the indigenous article. Although sugar is as much a necessity of life as petroleum, a tax on it would be preferable to that on the latter. As the duty on silver will, however, affect the bulk of the population, it is hoped that the Finance Minister will reconsider its imposition.

BENGALER,
6th Mar. 1910.

306. The *Bengalee* says: "Even the *Englishman* newspaper, which is never so happy as when it can place itself in opposition to our views, has said more than once that it will welcome a duty on imported sugar."

BENGALER,
6th Mar. 1910.

307. Referring to the amendment moved by Mr. Chitnavis for the substitution of an increased tax on sugar instead of the duty on petroleum, the *Bengalee* declares that nothing could be wider of the truth than Mr. Carlyle's statement on behalf of the Government that "sugar is a greater necessary of life than petroleum, and by raising the tax on sugar, the mover of the amendment, Mr. Chitnavis, would not benefit the classes whom he wishes to benefit." It shows how profoundly ignorant an official of the standing of Mr. Carlyle is of the habits and conditions of life among the masses of the population. Mr. Gokhale properly remarked that Mr. Carlyle was speaking of the poor class of some other country than India. The vast majority of the people of Bengal do not use the imported sugar at all. It is a luxury of the well-to-do.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
7th Mar. 1910.

308. The *Hindoo Patriot* says it would not have made much difference in the revenue if the Government had accepted the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's proposal, which has the support of the whole country, and imposed a duty on sugar in place of that on silver. The imposition of such a duty could not have been regarded as protective, inasmuch as an enhancement of 1 per cent., so far from giving Indian sugar any comparative advantage, would still have left the price of Java sugar less than that of the indigenous article. If the imposition of a duty on tobacco can be justified for the purposes of revenue, an additional duty on sugar would have a similar justification.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TELEGRAPH,
5th Mar. 1910.

309. The *Telegraph* learns that the Limdi Durbar has issued orders to the effect that no person below the age of 18 years is to indulge in liquor, that no liquor-seller is to vend liquor to such persons, and that violation of this order will be punished. In the writer's opinion it is time that Government, which professes great sympathies with the temperance movement, should follow in the wake of the Durbar.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
8th Mar. 1910.

310. The *Hindoo Patriot* observes a general and all-round improvement in the administrations of the Tributary and Feudatory States in Bengal, an improvement, it says, which will continue so long as their political relations with the Paramount Power remain satisfactory and cordial, as now, ensuring their development on healthy lines of progress under British guidance.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Mar. 1910.

311. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* feels gratified that all the three Muhammedan papers published in Bengal advocate the identity of interests of the Hindus and Mussalmans and urge the co-operation of both for the improvement of their common condition.

312. The *Indian Mirror* says: "The resolution regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, passed at last Friday's meeting of the Imperial Council, is a fruit of constitutional agitation. The very Council which passed the resolution is a fruit of constitutional agitation. All honour to the Government of Lord Minto for responding so readily and heartily to the public sentiment in the matter of the Indian problem in South Africa. And all praise to our countrymen in that far-off land for their patient endurance and their unflinching devotion to the Raj in spite of their suffering. They have indeed glorified India by their dignified, law-abiding behaviour."

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Mar. 1910.

313. Referring to the resolution adopted at a meeting of Kushtea Brahmins, to the effect that henceforth no Brahmin should accept any invitation on ceremonial occasions to the houses of Kayasthas and Baidyas, who were to be regarded as "untouchables," the *Bengalee* says: "The atmosphere is surcharged with the spirit of progress and at such a time to seek to make 'untouchables' of men and classes who have always been held in the highest respect by all sections of the community is supremely ridiculous."

BENGALIAN,
6th Mar. 1910.

314. The *Indian Nation* supports the *Times of India* in two of its suggestions. The first is "the drastic overhauling, strengthening, vivifying of the Criminal Investigation Department" at the head of which, it is glad to hear that an officer of great ability and experience has now been placed. The head of the Criminal Investigation Department should not only be an expert in anarchical criminology, but should have administrative abilities and scope for creating a really effective department in place of the effete organisation which has failed signally to discharge its duties. The other suggestion of the *Times of India* is also worthy of consideration. It is that an organised attempt should be made to establish in India a vernacular Press of such a kind as may be calculated to introduce a healthier tone and an informed interest among the classes to whom a newspaper is now a thing of necessity. There is no reason why a well-conducted vernacular Press in India should not be at once a profitable business and a patriotic undertaking. The journal suggests that some of the most influential public men should set about using their influence among the zamindari classes with a view to encouraging the growth of such a Press. The British Indian Association may lay the matter before its members, and the Rajas and Maharajas, who have arrayed themselves so compactly against sedition and anarchy, could well curtail their extravagant monthly expenses to invest a few hundred rupees in vernacular journalism. The journal concludes thus: "We are not pleading for a parasite Press, but for one which will discharge its duty of instructing the people without villifying the Government. There is a wide and well recognised margin between criticism and slander, between moderation and intemperance, between the patriotism that is loyal and the patriotism that affects to be so; and those who are unable to determine their public conduct by that standard are better muzzled than unmuzzled in the interest of their country."

INDIAN NATION,
7th Mar. 1910.

G. C. DENHAM,

Special Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl.
of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH,
7, KYD STREET,
The 12th March 1910.

THE
LONDON

313. The London Gazette: "The London Gazette" is a weekly publication of the British Government, containing official notices, appointments, and other matters of public interest.

The London Gazette is published by the Stationery Office, and is available to the public for purchase. It is a valuable source of information for those interested in government affairs, and is often consulted by legal professionals and other officials.

The London Gazette is published in two parts: the first part contains the official notices and appointments, and the second part contains other matters of public interest.

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